

KAISER'S 10,000,000 IDLE NEAR REVOLT

Large Bodies of Troops
Kept in Big Cities to
Prevent Outbreak.

LOSS OF \$75,000,000
STIRS UP JUNKERS

Banks Closed and People Left
Without Money or Em-
ployment.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Amsterdam, Nov. 21.—Authentic particu-
lars regarding the general state of
affairs in Germany have been obtained
here from an impartial and reliable
source. They show that the number of
unemployed in the fatherland, without
counting those who have joined the
colors, are fully 10,000,000. The result
is growing discontent on all sides. The
people are sullen for the present, but
are likely to burst forth any time.

The authorities are taking no
chances, and despite the urgent need
of men in the field they keep large
bodies of troops in reserve for emer-
gencies in all large cities, but espe-
cially in Cologne, where the situation
has once or twice assumed a threaten-
ing aspect. Only recently they have
tried with regard to the war to keep
the truth from the people. Notwithstanding
the precautions taken, Silesia, Swedish and
Danish papers have been smuggled into
the country, and the better classes, at
any rate, now know that not only is
Paris not besieged, but that neither
Calais nor Havre run any danger, and
that it is untrue that the Germans are
at Dijon.

These revelations have had an up-
setting influence and have convinced
the most optimistic that the Germans
will have a hard fight to win. Things
had reached this state before the refu-
gees came pouring in from East Prus-
sia. Their appearance caused positive
consternation. It is estimated that the
German losses in Prussia by reason of
the Russian invasion already have
reached \$15,000,000, most of which is
sustained by the junkers, who are all-
powerful there. This is likely to have
considerable bearing on the future of
the war, for the junkers have a large
voice in the conduct of affairs, and
their enthusiasm for war has dimmed
visibly since the Russians
started advancing in earnest.

There is no moratorium in Germany,
and the result is that the smaller
shopkeepers are completely ruined al-
ready, chiefly owing to the wholesale
collapse of the smaller and purely local
banks and the closing down of 80
per cent of the provincial branches of
all the large credit banks. No one
has any money because of this, while
credit has entirely disappeared. Those
who saw what was coming or who had
time to save anything out of the
wreck sent all their money and securities
to Switzerland—or that is, as
much as they dared, for through the
income tax returns the fiscal authori-
ties knew the exact standing of every-
body and used the information to ad-
vantage to force subscriptions early on
the national defense loan. For this
same operation every savings
bank, friendly society and such insti-
tutions were denuded of every pen-
ny of their reserves, while, as al-
ready known, private houses and ac-
counts were raided to the same extent.

Other guests at the hotel say that
the man told them he was born in
America; that his mother was a Ger-
man and his father an American. On
the death of his father, he said, he was
taken by his mother to Germany, where
he was educated.

The prisoner is about thirty-five
years old, tall and athletic, and con-
spicuously well dressed. He was pen-
niless when arrested, and apparently was
without friends in London.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE HIT BY BULLET

Wounded French Officer
Thought He Had Found
Perfect Death.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)
Paris, Nov. 10.—An officer who was
wounded while leading a charge at the
head of his company has given in a
letter to "Le Tribune" an impression of
the moment when he was struck. He
says:

"The ball which struck me was fired
from a distance of about fifty feet. I
suddenly seemed to feel a tremendous
blow in the back, although in fact I
had been struck in the breast. I spun
completely round on my heel, and my
saber, which I had lowered for the
charge, was thrown twenty feet away
from me.

"The ball continued its course and
wounded in the shoulder a soldier who
followed me. I made every effort to
keep my feet. I realized that I was
fainting and tried to prevent myself
from losing my senses, but little by lit-
tle I felt consciousness going from me,
and I had the impression that I was
going in a paradise of unexamined
beauty.

"It seemed to me that I had found
the most perfect death possible—struck
at the head of my company, sabre
in hand and ordering the charge
against the Germans. But then I re-
alized the mistake there was that I
might fall into their hands, and I
sought my revolver, but before I could
use it I was taken from me by one of
my own men, and I was raised and car-
ried to the rear through a storm of
rifle bullets and exploding shells.

"I understood then how well I had
gained the confidence and love of my
men, for though they ordered them to
leave me they would not obey my com-
mands. In the evening I received a
visit from the sergeant of the company,
to whom I had turned over the com-
mand. He came to me in the ambu-
lance in which I was about to be car-
ried to the base hospital. He had pre-
pared a little speech, but when he saw
me so pale he believed that I was
dying, and only asked permission to
embrace me, and as he did so I felt the
warm tears flowing down his face."

MORE FOOD SHIPPED TO HUNGRY BELGIUM

English Woman Thanks Minister
Whitlock for Her Safety
in Brussels.

London, Nov. 21.—Another shipload
of provisions purchased with American
money for the hungry people of Bel-
gium, was dispatched to-day on the
steamer Jan Block, which sailed from
London for Rotterdam. On the ship
were 700 tons of wheat, 500 tons of
flour, 600 of rice and 200 of peas.

In a letter just received here from
an English woman in Brussels, she at-
tributes the immunity for herself and
her friends from the horrors endured
by so many in Belgium to the fact that
"we are under the care of the Ameri-
can Minister, who has done marvels
for the safety of those here."

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Official Reports of French War Office

Washington, Nov. 21.—The French
Embassy to-day gave out the following
dispatch from the French War Office:
"At Arras, near Verdun, we have
captured important heights and en-
lenced two of the enemy's batteries.
In the Argonne we have obtained simi-
lar successful results, having seized a
blockhouse, and established a new line
of trenches."

Paris, Nov. 21.—The following offi-
cial communication was issued by the
War Office to-night:

"The day has been very quiet.
There is nothing of interest to report
except that in the Woëvre district,
in the Eparges, five German attacks
were executed in mass in the space of
two hours and stopped abruptly by
the fire of our artillery."

The afternoon official statement
says:
"The day of November 20, generally
speaking, was similar to the two pre-
ceding days."

"In Belgium our artillery at Nieu-
port secured the advantage over that
of the enemy. From Dixmude to the
south of Ypres there was internecine
cannibalism on our part and theirs.
"At Hallebeke two attacks of Ger-
man infantry were immediately re-
pulsed."

"From the Belgian frontier to the
Oise there was nothing to report.
"In the region of the Aisne and in
Champagne the advantage gained by
our batteries over the artillery of the
enemy has become more marked and
has prevented the Germans from con-
tinuing the construction of certain
trenches begun by them."

"In the Argonne we blew up certain
of the enemy's trenches.
"In the vicinity of Verdun and in
the Vosges we have made progress. At
certain points we have established our
trenches at less than thirty yards
from the German position."

German-Austrian Official Report

Berlin, Nov. 21 (by wireless to Lon-
don).—An official communication given
out by the German General Army
Headquarters to-day says:

"On the whole, there is no change in
the western war theatre. The enemy is
showing great activity with his artillery
along practically the entire front."

"In the eastern war theatre the op-
erations are still further developing.
Nothing can yet be reported regarding
the situation in East Prussia.
"The pursuit of the defeated enemy,
who was driven back through Mlaw
and Plock, continues. Our offensive at
Lodz has made progress."

"In the region to the east of Czestochowa
our troops are fighting by the
side of our allies and have gained
ground."

Berlin, Nov. 21 (by wireless to Sav-
ille, Long Island).—An Austrian offi-
cial report made public in Berlin to-day
tells of a general success for the Aus-
trians in Russian Poland and of ad-
vances of Austrian troops in Serbia.
In the latter country bad weather has re-
ported, and the snow on the mountains
being three feet deep.

RHEIMS BOMBARDMENT REACHES TENTH WEEK

After Lull Caused by Lack of Ammunition Germans
Renew Attack with Vigor—Tribune's Paris Cor-
respondent Gives Interesting War Details.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

(Paris Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Rheims (via Paris), Nov. 20.—"The
Sixty-third Day of Bombardment."
Such is the notice at the head of the
local papers, and such is the way in
which the inhabitants of this afflicted
city keep count of the unceasing thun-
der, day and all night, of the Ger-
man guns firing from the fort of
Brimont, Nogent l'Abbesse and
Bedru, with the perpetual accompani-
ment of shells, followed by brain split-
ting explosions of projectiles, which
have been going on for ten days.

Three weeks ago there was a momen-
tary lull, as the Germans were run-
ning short of ammunition, but they re-
ceived fresh supplies and resumed the
bombardment with fresh vigor.
The exodus of inhabitants still con-
tinues. The population, which three
months ago was more than 120,000, is
now barely 20,000. The little town of
Dormans, which was still running, but
the passengers are few and far be-
tween, as the cars are exposed to the
fire of German guns.

The death toll is mounting daily.
Six more civilians were killed in the
streets by shells and more than a score
injured in the last three days. Fort
Nogent l'Abbesse has now opened fire
on the handsome railway station, which
hitherto has been spared.

The German troops in the trenches
have been brought up to war strength
by the arrival of reinforcements of
the landsturm, or levee, en masse;
that is to say, boys between seventeen
and twenty years of age, and gray-headed
men of from forty-five to sixty years.
The use of these troops outside of
German territory is illegal, as by the
constitution they can only be used to
defend invaded territory.

That Germany is forced to employ
them in France shows the desperation
of the military position of the empire.
The vigor of the cannonade also shows
that the enemy sees the necessity of
arriving at a speedy result.

Germans Suffer in Trenches.

The position of the Germans in the
trenches is a terrible one. For five
days past it has rained in torrents,
and the sufferings of the troops, who
are knee-deep in water, are dreadful.
The cold has suddenly become intense.
An icy wind which chills the sol-
diers to the marrow.

The French, working unceasingly
with pick and spade, have pushed the
trenches on a line almost at right
angles to the German lines, as the
dreaded 75-millimetre gun now takes
them in enfilade with terrible effect.
The sufferings of the French troops
are much less than those of the Ger-
mans, as they are able to relieve them-
selves in the trenches. A French regiment
spends twenty-four hours in the
trenches and then is given two days'
rest in comfortable lodgings in the
city.

The Germans have no such means
of relieving their troops, as the whole
country behind them is in desolation.
Rethel, Attigny, Vouziers and a score
of other villages are mere heaps of
blackened ruins. In the three months
they have been in possession of the
country behind Rheims the Germans

being taken in the rear or until they
make one last desperate effort to break
through the French lines.

The French troops are full of en-
thusiasm. They have scores of large
towns well supplied with food in their
rear, where their troops can be shel-
tered and fed and housed. They have
a network of railways at their dis-
posal, and their position is infinitely
superior to that of the Germans, who
must now be bitterly regretting the
devastation and ruin they wrought
during their advance, and by burning

towns and villages they deprived their
troops of quarters in which they would
have at least been sheltered from the
inclemency of the weather.

It appears that the German soldiers
are suffering from paralysis of the feet
and legs due to standing for days in
the trenches, knee deep in icy water.
If, as seems now likely, a snowstorm
should sweep over Champagne their
position will become critical.

All roads in Champagne are in a
dreadful condition, because for months
past thousands of guns, thousands of

motor trucks and countless wagons
have been tearing them to pieces, and
no effort has been made to repair
them. The road from Epernay to
Rheims three months ago was a splen-
did thoroughfare, thirty feet broad.
Now it is a sea of mud, from one to
three feet deep, with a narrow strip
of macadam about six feet wide in the
centre. A snowstorm would turn the
whole country into a slough of de-
spair, in which movements of heavy
artillery be impossible.

This state of things complicates the

work of the commissariat to a high de-
gree, and it is to the credit of the
French "train d'equipe" that it works
as admirably as it does. Since the be-
ginning of the war the French soldiers
have always had an abundance of food
of excellent quality. This has been the
weak point of the Germans. Things
went well as long as they could live off
the conquered territory, but to do this
they had to advance continually. Now
that they are held by the French
trenches they have to bring everything
from Germany. They have only two

lines of railway at their disposal for an
army of two million men, and these
have to bring reinforcements, war
stores and munitions, as well as food.
It is for this reason that the Ger-
mans in the trenches are being sub-
jected to all sorts of privations, from
which the French do not suffer, and
which have a most depressing effect on
the morale of the army. This, as I
have said, may drive them from the
trenches and force them to deliver a
last desperate battle on the plains of
Champagne.



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Steinway Pianolas is not unlimited and that those who desire
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as early in the week as possible.

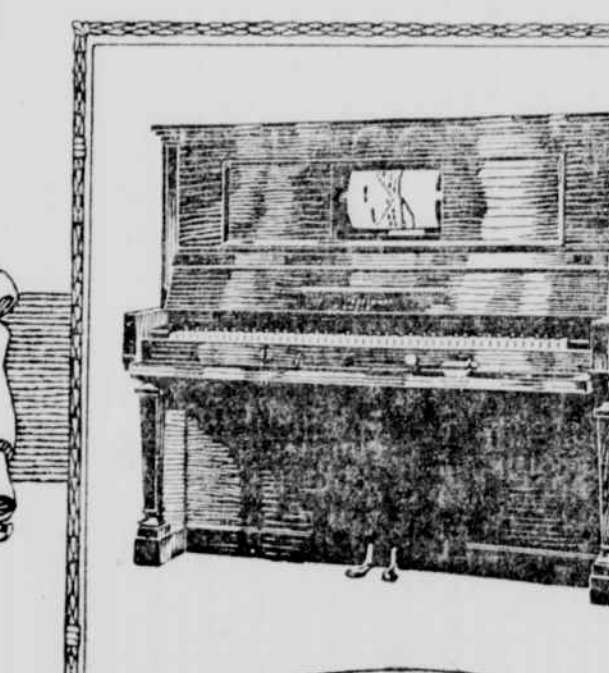
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